

The Transcript

ABRAM VANDEGRIFT,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

ADVERTISING RATES.
Advertisements will be inserted at the rate of fifty cents an inch for the first insertion and twenty-five cents an inch for each subsequent insertion. A liberal discount to yearly advertisers.
Local Notices two cents a line for the first insertion. Death and Marriage Notices inserted free.
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THURSDAY AFTERNOON, SEPT. 24, 1891

The Town Commissioners are making a good record in the way of improvements. Although the duties of the office are sometimes very unpleasant, the commissioners get on remarkably well. The Board is composed of some of the best men of the town who should be encouraged in their work by the earnest support of the people.

Mr. COLE FERGUSON is the man who should be appointed Clerk of the Orphans' Court. He is known as a thoroughly honest and conscientious man and one who shirked no duty while representing this county in the Senate. He is a good business man and would perform the duties of the office in a manner acceptable to the people. Governor Reynolds has made no appointment during his term which would give greater satisfaction. Mr. Ferguson has given valuable time as a representative of the people and at the same time proved his ability. We mention with pleasure the fact that he is a candidate and hope the Governor will be able to appoint him; by so doing he will satisfy the desire of the people of this county.

The Democrats dislike to hear the truth concerning the benefits of the tariff act, even when it is told them by a good granger as Mr. Mortimer Whitehead, the national lecturer of the Grange. The facts are there, however, and Democratic newspapers abuse of Mr. Whitehead will not change them.—Morning News.

In the first place no Democratic newspaper in this State wishes to abuse Mr. Mortimer Whitehead. If he thinks he is right let him go on with his high tariff pranks. The only important statement made by Mr. Whitehead concerning the tariff, so far as it interests the farmer, was in relation to the increase in the crop of certain cereals and that is easily explained. A difference of ten million bushels in the corn or wheat crop of the United States would not be attributed to the tariff laws. Such being the case why should the increase in the crop or barley crop be credited to the influence of the tariff? Mr. Whitehead may be sincere, he may even believe that he is doing the farmers a kindness in this matter, but in reality he is as far away from the truth on the tariff question as he is on the silver question. Germany has consented to allow the importation of American pork and Mr. Whitehead could with equal justice credit this to the beneficial influence of the McKinley Act. The fact is that Germany needs American pork and, consequently, has placed herself in a position to get it. There are natural and unchangeable laws which govern the trade of the world, and the country breaking those laws will certainly suffer. It is because this country is comparatively new and has always had a great area of land open for settlement that we have not suffered more intensely from the unjust tariff laws.

The meeting of Alliance men in this State next Tuesday will be important because it shows the length to which the farmer is driven in his effort to get into a position which will enable him to make his needs known and his strength felt. In all the means taken by the government of this country for the protection of industries, the farmer has been regarded as not worthy of consideration. The farmer has steadily lost ground since the war, and is to-day in a precarious condition. He is loaded with debt and confronted by the fact that he must and does contribute to the support of other industries which are not so important to the welfare of the country as his own. Capital in every form seems to have the advantage, and he now, in desperation, sets out to better his own condition. The Alliance man has tried both political parties and has concluded that his only hope of salvation lies in making an effort through a separate organization which is purely a farmer's party. In this we believe he is mistaken because the Democratic party offers the only proper solution of the questions at issue. The mistake which the Delaware farmer has made is that he has not paid close attention to the primary elections, and consequently has not been properly represented in public bodies. The Alliance movement may not amount to much in this State, but it proves that there is a spirit of unrest abroad which is assuming alarming proportions. In this movement there are signs of a national uprising against corporate greed. Whenever the people are overburdened they are sure to make it known in some unmistakable manner.

The peach season of 1891 is nearly ended and no relief from exorbitant freight charges has been obtained. The Interstate Commerce Commission heard the case brought by the State Grangers and failed to render a decision which could be made use of. This is probably the last peach crop in which the people of this county will have an interest, but other parts of the State and Peninsula will suffer again next year if something is not done. That discrimination has been practiced is an undoubted fact and it is equally apparent that the charges on fruit have been grossly unjust. It is Company comp-

to pay back to the shippers. money illegally taken, by an arrangement is very unsatisfactory and unreliable. The railroad people have shown their utter disregard for the opinion of the better and more intelligent people of the State. As a natural consequence of this the people will be compelled to take the matter in their own hands and when they do the consequences will be serious. Do the politicians realize the fact that railroad attorneys are putting themselves in front of, and across the line of the march of progress? Have they not foresight enough to enable them to understand the unpleasant position in which certain leaders are placing themselves? The next legislature will be composed of men of a different stamp from those who have frequently occupied the seats of the law-makers, and they will be called upon to attend to matters of grave importance to the people.

The election of a Senator may, and probably will result in a very serious loss to the State, but the responsibility will be placed where it properly belongs. Nothing can be gained by a refusal to see these things; they are apparent.

In the legislature is centered the hopes of the people. This should not be entirely so; the State papers, which circulate through the State, should be the champions of honesty and justice and should make clear the facts in the case. With shame, be it said this is not the case; they are still the servants of the great monopoly, controlled in their utterances by the annual pass which is so seductive both to the editor and the legislator. The Transcript has taken advanced ground on this question and was the only paper in the State to expose the mischief and dishonesty concealed in the "Mortgage Bill" which the Pennsylvania Railroad Co. asked the last legislature to pass. With one exception THE TRANSCRIPT is the only paper in the State which has spoken fearlessly of the iniquitous and illegal freight charges on fruit, and as a consequence a matter which should have been given all the publicity possible, a matter in which the people are deeply interested, has been almost smothered. Gentlemen of the press, you have made a serious mistake. The legislature, at the last session, was able, by a very small majority to prevent the greatest steel ever attempted within the State and to charter a new line.

The next legislature will enact a free railroad law and prohibit the acceptance of passes by the members. Chief Justice Conrath has shown the evils of the system and a bill to prevent the acceptance of passes was considered by the legislature last winter and, strange to say, was killed through the influence of railroad men.

With a free railroad law and a proper exercise of the power of the legislature the monopoly may be halted.

The proper course to pursue, in case there is no other alternative, is to revoke the Charter of the Delaware railroad, and, in granting a new one to fix all freight charges by law.

Some Things It Does.
Secretary Foster boastfully says: "The Republican party is the party that does things!"

It does, indeed—but such things! The Republican party squandered a surplus of \$100,000,000, and increased the war taxes after twenty-five years of peace.

Its Congress spent a Billion dollars in two years.

It stole twenty seats in the last House of Representatives, suppressed freedom of debate and substituted the arbitrary rule of the Speaker for constitutional and parliamentary methods of procedure.

It came into power protesting its devotion to Civil-Service Reform, and made a clean sweep of the offices in a brief time than any other spoils Administration in the history of the Government.

It made a market for the entire product of the bonanza silver mines, inflated the paper currency at the rate of \$80,000,000 a year, and yet prates of the danger from silver and boasts of its devotion to "honest money."

It has made reciprocity treaties extending the market of protected American monopolies by inducing foreign nations to untax themselves, without making cheaper one article for American consumers.

It did? New York out of the World's Fair, and defrauded it in a bogus census, as a penalty for being a Democratic city.

Oh! yes—the Republican party "does things!"—World.

Here It Is Again.
Lo! The poor peach grower! Now that the railroad is complying with his demands for more cars, the commission man threatens to sap the life and substance from the small returns from his peach shipments. For peaches shipped through to Boston, in car-load lots, bills have been returned with freight charges of forty-one cents per basket; whereas, replies from the railroad lines over which the fruit passes show that the actual freight charges are but twenty-six and one-quarter cents. Such outrageous extortions should be dealt with promptly, and the shipping community should expose such flagrant violations of their rights, and see that such firms are not encouraged by receiving public patronage.—Chesertown Transcript.

MR. EDITOR:—An ordinance of this town prevents the existence of pigeons within its limits. The Board of Health also ought to prevent any cow yards within the town, and drives of cows from permeating our streets every morning and night. The cow yard at the back of Wilson's paper office is simply a nuisance this hot weather and ought at once to be removed. Now gentlemen, do your duty on behalf of the public health, safety and cleanliness.

NOT A LEW NATTICK.
September 1st, 1891.

Elkton's Big Fire.
Friday, August 29.—An early hour on Sunday morning by one of the most destructive fires known within the history of the town. A despatch to the Baltimore Herald states that: Nine houses and stores were entirely gutted, and it was thought for a while that the entire business portion of the town would be destroyed.

The flames were first discovered about 4 o'clock in the large furniture store owned and occupied by William Heitzig, on Main street, near the center of the town. An alarm was sounded by the bell the court house, and the old hand fire engine was gotten out. After considerable delay a small stream of water was turned on the burning building. The fire had gained such headway, however, that all hope of saving that or the adjoining building was given up. The latter was occupied by Michael Powell as a shoe-maker's shop and dwelling. The occupants, Mr. Powell, his wife and two children, escaped in their night clothes. They lost everything.

The fire spread up and down the street, extended to a one story frame building occupied by Edward Taylor as an office. This, together with two frame dwelling houses, were soon in flames and entirely consumed. The men with the engine were working on the other side of the fire endeavoring to save several of the largest and finest stores in the town.

As the fire was steadily gaining and the water supply, which was obtained from the pumps in the neighborhood, had about given out, Wilmington was telegraphed for assistance, and in a short time a special train with two fire engines arrived, accompanied by about 100 men. In the meantime the fire had reached two brick dwellings, one at each end of the fire, and was pretty well under control. The fire company from Wilmington stretched its hose to the creek and played a stream of water on the ruins for about two hours before the blaze was entirely out.

The losses are as follows: Hon. J. A. Cresswell, two dwellings, loss \$2500, insurance in Cecil Mutual \$7.50; Miss Mary McIntire, two dwellings, loss \$3,000, insurance \$1,500 in American of Baltimore, and \$1,000 in Cecil Mutual; W. B. Heitzig, double frame dwelling, loss \$2,000, insurance in Farmers' of York \$1,000, stock loss \$800, insurance \$500 in Cecil Mutual; Mrs. Kate Parker, double dwelling, loss \$1,000, no insurance; Mrs. Jarvis, livery office, loss \$500, no insurance; W. J. Dickinson, store, goods and furniture, loss \$400, no insurance; Michael Powell, household goods \$400, no insurance; Thomas Green, household goods \$300, no insurance; Miss Susie May, household goods, loss \$150, no insurance. The origin of the fire is not known.

Murderer Thompson Caught.
Thomas Thompson, the colored man who last week killed William Adams, also colored, at Chesertown, was captured near Galena last Thursday. A reporter of the Kent News Thompson gave the following account of his travels after the murder: "I then started for Smyrna, where I arrived at 7 A. M. Sunday. I breakfasted with Miss Lizzie Lumm and set around the town all day. At 10 o'clock Monday morning I met Jim Blake, who told me the officers were after me like bees and that I had better give myself up. I told him I thought I would and went to Lumm's house. There Lizzie told me I had better skip, for Jim Blake was in town and if he was on my trail he would tell the people in Smyrna I had killed a man he would go home and tell the officers. I then started for Wilmington at 2 o'clock. I reached Summit Bridge and stayed with a colored man all night. This old man had to drive a cow to Wilmington, so I went along with him, starting at 3 A. M. I reached Wilmington at 9 o'clock and had sixty cents. I then made up my mind to come back and give myself up. I was offered \$5 by a girl I knew to stay, but I told her no. I started for home at 5.30 P. M. Wednesday, and got a ride in a butcher wagon to Warwick, where I slept all night in a man's barn. I left Warwick at sun-up, reaching Galena at 9 o'clock. It was 300 yards on this side of Galena that Constable Miller arrested me. I traded my black straw hat for a cap in Wilmington."

Maryland Matters.
W. O. Shallow has a calf which when one day old weighed one hundred and three pounds. The mother of the calf was a Short Horn and the father a Holstein. It is hard to beat.—Chesertown Transcript.

A remarkable rescue of a child from death occurred near Rising Sun Monday morning of last week. A two-year-old child of Samuel Morrison fell into the well, which is thirteen feet deep and contains eight feet of water. The little thing fortunately grasped the pump stock and did not sink but remained in that position until a sister, about nine years old, secured a rake and lowered to it, which it took hold of and was drawn to the outside in safety. The mother, as soon as the accident occurred screamed loudly for help and two or three men were hurried to the place, but the child had been safely landed before they reached the spot.—Oxford Press.

A BIG REWARD.—The Richmond and Danville Railroad Company announce that they will pay \$10,000 reward for the arrest and conviction of the person or persons who removed the rail from the track of the Western North Carolina Railroad, near Boston's bridge, Irrell county, N. C., on the night of August 26. By the accident which occurred twenty-two persons were killed and about thirty were more or less injured.

After diphtheria, scarlet fever, pneumonia, or any other severe illness, there is no better tonic than Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"Atlas" and "Wadsworth" Paints are the best; therefore, the cheapest.
G. E. HUXILL

BOHEMIAN MANOR.

PILGRIMAGE TO THE TOMB OF AUGUSTINE HERMEN IN CEIL COUNTY, MD.

The Bohemians made their annual pilgrimage to the tomb of Augustine Hermen yesterday to celebrate the two hundred and thirtieth anniversary of the founding of Bohemian Manor. Early in the afternoon the pilgrims steamed up Bohemia river on the Chesapeake and landed safely a short distance below the spot where the remains of Augustine Hermen repose. Forming in marching order, they went to the tomb, and, with uncovered heads, listened to the orations of the day.

The opening address was made in the Bohemian language by John Hoida, who gave an historical account of the Bohemians as a people and their progress in industries since their settlement in this country. Mr. Thomas W. Morse, president of the First Branch City Council, was next introduced by Mr. V. J. Shimek, secretary of the Bohemian Association of Baltimore, under the auspices of which the excursion was arranged. Mr. Morse referred to the manor as the Bohemian Mecca of America.

Mr. V. J. Shimek delivered an address in the Bohemian language, stating the enthusiasm which has been manifested since the last pilgrimage to the tomb of Hermen, and the effect which this growing feeling of interest has produced among Bohemians. He referred to the neglected condition of the vault where the remains lie, and said that a movement is being made to place in a prominent position on the manor a Scotch granite monument in commemoration of the noble deeds of Augustine Hermen. Continuing, he said, Hermen never denied in act or deed that he was a Bohemian. When he came into this country and settled, prosperity crowned his labors, and when he became noted among the colonists he still clung tenderly in love to his native land and never attempted to disown his nationality. This brings his memory close to the heart of every Bohemian-American citizen, and being prominent among the first settlers of Maryland, his memory should be commemorated by a fitting memorial of our esteem, that the generations which follow us may also be benefitted by the memory of his industrial enterprise and noble deeds." During the intervals between the speeches Bohemian and American selections were rendered by a band of music which accompanied the excursion.

Bohemia Manor is in Cecil county, on the Bohemia river, a short distance from its confluence with the Elk. The manor slopes gently to the water's edge, and in a position where a beautiful view is obtained stands a farm house, on the site, it is said, where stood the original house built by Augustine Hermen. The Hermen vault is in a neglected condition. The roof has caved in and nothing now marks the spot but the excavation, in which the weeds grow. The exact spot where the remains lie is told, it is said, by the shadow cast by a large walnut tree about 4 o'clock in the afternoon. This shadow is said to fall immediately over the spot in the excavation where the remains were placed.

The marble slab which has for a long time been used to commemorate Hermen has been placed near the southeastern angle of the dwelling-house to the weather-boarding. The lower part of the slab is cracked clear across and the upper left-hand corner is also broken. In these open seams the moss clings and the lettering is very much worn and disfigured, but still legible, and bears the record "Augustine Hermen, 1661." The name is often spelled Herman. The following committee has charge of the arrangements for obtaining a suitable site and the erection of a monument: Louis Benick, V. J. Shimek, Joseph Pokorny, Antonio Kostelak, Fr. Hrbek, Jan. Moravec, Jan. C. Hoida, V. E. Hirsauer, Karel Masopust. A member of the committee said the monument would be ready for unveiling July 6, 1892.

Among visitors from Cecil county were Thos. Pierce, William Jones, Miss Daisie Jones, Cayot Beaton, Miss Leone Beaton, Miss Florence Bolden, John Manlove, Miss Mary Manlove, Robert Shelton, Miss Nettie Bolden, Jefferson Ferguson and Miss Eva Bennett.

With the Bohemian and American flags flying, the homeward trip was made in social Bohemian style, and intervals between the band music the young ladies of the Bohemian Gymnastic Association, who wore blue flannel uniforms, with white blouse waists and wide-brimmed, dark blue felt hats, sang Bohemian selections, led by Master Joseph Benick, a young cornet soloist. The following young ladies of the Bohemian Association took part in the memorial services: Miss Marie Hranicka, president; Miss Marie Matijka, Miss Barbara Klecka, Miss Marie Resek, Miss Titie Janata, Miss Rosie Matijka, Miss Teresa Michael, Miss Marie Svitak, Miss Bohumila Krob, Miss Frances Potz, Miss Ella Sima, Miss Louisa Sima, Miss Josephine Hranicka, Miss Katie Sree, Miss Agnes Franc, Miss Marie Dimal, Miss Antonio Dimal, Miss Maria Jelinek, Miss Rosie Sticka, Miss Barbara Sticka.—Baltimore Sun, Sept. 1st.

The Great Benefit
Which people in run down state of health derive from Hood's Sarsaparilla conclusively proves that this medicine "makes the weak strong." It does not act like a stimulant, imparting delicious strength, but Hood's Sarsaparilla builds up in a perfectly natural way all the weakened points, purifies the blood, and assists to healthy action those important organs, the kidneys and liver.

There is some intimation that the P. W. & B. R. Co. will connect with Ocean City at Berlin by putting in a Y from the main stem at that place.

Markets for the Week.

Friday, August 29.—Wheat—receipts, Philadelphia, 118,489 bushels; shipments, 132,456 bushels; stock, 938,748 bushels. Sales—3,000 bushels No. 2 Pennsylvania red and Delaware red at 1.14; in export elevator, 3,000 bushels No. 2 red at 1.10. Prices were higher 1 to 1 1/4 cts. Foreign demand good. Corn—receipts, 10,881 bushels; shipments, 9,500 bushels; stock, 75,362 bushels. Sales—3,000 bushels No. 2 yellow at 75 1/2, 600 bushels ungraded, mixed on track at 75 1/2. Prices advanced 1 cent on small lots. Oats—sales at 40 to 41 cts.

Saturday, August 30.—Wheat—receipts, 135,336 bushels; shipments, 190,325 bushels; stock, 771,559 bushels. Sales—3,000 bushels No. 2 Pennsylvania red at 1.03. No. 2 Delaware red quoted at 1.09. Sales—46,000 bushels No. 2 red at 1.08. Corn—receipts, 8,618 bushels; shipments, 9,407 bushels; stock, 74,573 bushels. Sales—1,200 bushels No. 3 yellow at 74 cts, 1,800 bushels No. 2 yellow at 75 cts. Oats—sales at 35 to 39 cts.

Monday, August 31.—Wheat—receipts, 82,383 bushels; shipments, 62,338 bushels; stock, 791,584 bushels. Sales—4,000 bushels No. 2 Delaware red at 1.04 1/2, 15,000 bushels No. 2 red in elevator at 1.04 1/2. Corn—receipts, 11,478 bushels; shipments, 11,026 bushels; stock, 75,025 bushels. Sales—1,200 bushels No. 2 yellow at 74 cts. Oats—sales 35 to 38 cts.

Tuesday, September 1.—Wheat—receipts, 144,261 bushels; shipments, 7,603 bushels; stock, 628,462 bushels. Sales—30,000 bushels No. 2 red at 1.04 1/2, 5,000 bushels No. 2 red at 1.04 1/2. The visible supply in the United States increased 1,250,000 bushels. Corn—receipts, 9,397 bushels; shipments, 13,967 bushels; stock, 70,545 bushels. Sales—600 bushels ungraded mixed at 74 cts, 1,200 bushels No. 2 high mixed at 74 cts. Oats—sales at 35 1/2 to 38 cts.

Wednesday, September 2.—Wheat—receipts, 77,196 bushels; shipments, 108,006 bushels; stock, 897,331 bushels. Sales—There was a decline of about 3 cts. per bushel, 3,000 bushels No. 2 red at 1.01 1/2, 3,000 bushels No. 2 Pennsylvania red at 1.07, 30,000 bushels No. 2 red in elevator at 1.06. Corn—receipts, 3,754 bushels; shipments, 5,552 bushels; stock, 70,657 bushels. Sales—3,000 bushels No. 2 yellow at 73 cts, 3,000 bushels No. 2 mixed on track at 74 cts. Oats—sales at 33 to 38 cts.

Thursday, August 3.—Wheat—receipts, 1,130,763 bushels; shipments, 115,438 bushels. The visible supply increased 1,600,000 bushels. Sales—600 bushels No. 2 Pennsylvania red at 1.08, 4,000 bushels No. 2 red at 1.01. Corn—receipts, 8,605 bushels; shipments, 7,395 bushels; stock, 72,027 bushels. Sales—6,000 bushels No. 2 yellow at 73 cts, 2,400 bushels No. 2 yellow on track at 74 cts. Oats—sales at 35 to 38 cts.

Catarh Can't be Cured
with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you have to take internal remedies. Hall's Catarh cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarh Cure is no quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing catarh. Send for testimonials free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.
Sold by druggists, price 75c.

Farmers Swindled.
Several farmers in the vicinity of Oxford were swindled out of wagon loads of watermelons on Friday. A man at the depot bought enough to load a car and gave in payment checks on a Dover bank. The man engaged more melons to be delivered on Saturday but was not there to receive them. The checks proved to be worthless and the man had skipped out.

Miscellaneous Ads.

My Nerves Are All Right
And I have gained 10 pounds in 6 months, as the result of taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, says Mr. R. H. Rose of the firm of Rose & Edley, Rochester, N. Y. "I had almost my gratitude to see Hood's Sarsaparilla."

Chronic Dyspepsia
My digestion being very bad, and I was broken down from overwork so that I could not sleep at night. But my stomach is now in perfect condition, and for all the above benefit my gratitude is due to Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"Water-Brash"
And dyspepsia troubled me for 10 years, and after trying various things I concluded to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. The effect is marvellous as I seem to be almost entirely cured." J. M. JOHNSON, 427 10th Street, Toledo, Ohio. If you suffer from Indigestion Or dyspepsia troubles try Hood's Sarsaparilla. It gently tones and stimulates the stomach, assists digestion and creates an appetite.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Sold by all druggists, 50c; six for \$3. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

Wanamaker's.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, August 31st, 1891.

No more Saturday half holidays this season.

All the material for a handsome Dress and only about half what you expect to pay for them. Rich stuffs, handsome garniture, nothing scrimped. All the lots we tell of are in full assortment of Autumn colorings.

Fine French Serge Dress Patterns, with garniture of Black Astrakhan and Silk figures, in navy, browns, greys, greens, garnet, plum, olive and bronze, at \$12 and \$15; imported to sell at \$25 and \$30.

Wanamaker's.

Serge Dress Patterns, with fancy Astrakhan garniture, at \$10; imported to sell at \$16.
Cheviot Dress Patterns, with Black Astrakhan garniture, at \$8.50; imported to sell at \$12.50.
Fine plain and plaid combination Dress Patterns, in 35 different colorings, at \$8.50; imported to sell at \$13.50.
Combination Dress Patterns, in stripes and Jacquard figures, at \$5, \$6 and \$7; imported to sell at \$9, \$10 and \$12.

None too soon to think of School-time headwear for the youngsters. Nothing jauntier or neater than a Tam. Here they are, and a roomful of other shapes.
Cloth Tam O'shanter Caps with visor, two styles, 50c from 75c and 75c from \$1.25.
Cloth Tams, 50c.
Silk Tams, 50c; originally \$1.25.
Cloth Polo Caps, 50c.
Cloth Yachting Caps, navy, white and colors, 50c to \$1.25.
Wool Knit Hats, trimmed, \$1.25.
Wool Knitabout Hats, all colors, 50c and \$1.

Four shades in the Boys' Indestructible Corduroy Trousers at \$1.50. The toughest school rig the lad can get into.

Every day now the newcomers in Dress Goods show new graces.
50-inch Ladies Cloth, 65c; in all shades and generally sold at 75c. A very stylish Camel's Hair Suiting at 75c. A quality we have never before sold under \$1.
50-inch Fine Serge Plaids, all navy blue ground with colored crossings, \$1.25.
50-inch Scotch Cheviots, in plaids and mixtures, at \$1.50; the usual \$2.50 quality.
36-inch Cheviot Plaids, in medium colorings, at 80c.
36-inch All-Wool Suitings, in navy blue and gray mixtures, at 37 1/2 cts.
36-inch All-Wool Tricots, in Autumn shades, at 37 1/2 cts.
36-inch Fancy Stripe Cheviots, at 37 1/2 cts.
36-inch Camel's Hair Vigogne, at 50c.
36-inch All-Wool Cheviots, in grey and brown mixtures, at 50c.
36-inch All-Wool French Suitings, in pinhead checks and neat stripes, at 65c.
46-inch Mohair Plaids, at 75c.

Always harvest time in the Linens. Take Handkerchiefs: Men's colored border Hemstitched Pure White Handkerchiefs, 15c each; 25c, would be about right. Men's plain white Pure Linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, unaltered, 12c.
Fine quality Men's Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, 25c each; worth 40c.
Women's Pure Linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, \$1 a dozen. Plain white or with colored border; worth half more.
Fine quality Women's Hemstitched colored border Handkerchiefs, embroidered corners, 15c each; have been 25c.

There is now so little trouble in making photographs that you can come with as little as \$10 (or up to \$50 and go away a photographer, with a complete outfit, Kodaks, \$25 to \$50, Hawkeyes, Premiers and Waterburys for less.

Standard make Tennis Rackets at half prices and the Tennis season at its height!
One hundred \$4 Rackets at \$2.
One hundred \$5 Rackets at \$2.75.

JOHN WANAMAKER.

SHIRT FACTORY.

Now that the shirt factory for Middletown will be established without a doubt, it becomes all citizens of the town to put their shoulder to the wheel and give it a strong push so that the operatives can get to work by October first.

In the meantime, to enable all persons to subscribe to the stock, we will continue to sell our

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, TRIMMINGS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, and SMALL WARES at a

GREAT DISCOUNT

from the regular prices so they will lose nothing by their investments.

E. Reynolds & Co.

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

Save Your Table Covers and buy a Lap Duster!

\$150.00 stock to be closed below cost.

JOB LOT OF HARNESS,

Single strap or double and stitched. Double Harness with breast collars, or collars and hames; good stock, but low prices.

Our Hand-Made Harness need no advertising; they sell without it. Boots, toe weights, coolers, sweats, scrapers, anything you want at

WM R. REYNOLDS,
SOUTH BROAD ST., MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

THE WILMINGTON FAIR,

September 8, 9, 10, 11, 12.

The Great Agricultural and Mechanical Fair of the Eastern States.

THE RACES AND TRACK AMUSEMENTS BETTER THAN EVER.

On Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, the Jewell Bros. in their thrilling drop from the Clouds. The greatest and most daring aeronautes in the world.

EXCURSION TICKETS FROM ALL POINTS DIRECT TO THE GROUNDS.

Large covered pavilion for comfort of the visitors.

It will be a week of Profit and Pleasure.

Entries Solicited. Send for Prize List.

Address T. D. BROWN, Manager, Wilmington, Del.

OXFORD TIES.

WARM WEATHER calls for something light and cool in footwear. To meet this demand we have in stock a much larger line of Oxford Ties than ever before. A very good one as low as 75c, either plain toe, patent leather or dongola tip; better ones for \$1.00, \$1.25 and \$1.50.

For \$2.50 you can get the Best, hand turn, light and flexible.

EDWIN PRETTYMAN,

MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

1891. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

1891.

Steamer Ohio

Caplain E. S. Brooks, WILL LEAVE—

Odessa for Philadelphia, —AND RETURN FROM—

Pier 9, North Wharves, As per time table.

ODessa, SEPTEMBER, PHILA.

Wednesday, 2, 7 p.m. Thursday, 3, 3 1/2 p.m. Friday, 4, 1 1/2 p.m. Saturday, 5, 8 1/2 p.m. Monday, 6, 11 p.m. Tuesday, 7, 8 1/2 p.m. Wednesday, 8, 11 p.m. Thursday, 9, 10 1/2 p.m. Friday, 10, 11 p.m. Saturday, 11, 10 1/2 p.m. Monday, 12, 11 p.m. Tuesday, 13, 11 p.m. Wednesday, 14, 11 p.m. Thursday, 15, 11 p.m. Friday, 16, 11 p.m. Saturday, 17, 11 p.m. Monday, 18, 11 p.m. Tuesday, 19, 11 p.m. Wednesday, 20, 11 p.m. Thursday, 21, 11 p.m. Friday, 22, 11 p.m. Saturday, 23, 11 p.m. Monday, 24, 11 p.m. Tuesday, 25, 11 p.m. Wednesday, 26, 11 p.m. Thursday, 27, 11 p.m. Friday, 28, 11 p.m. Saturday, 29, 11 p.m. Monday, 30, 11 p.m.

GRAIN, FRUIT AND STOCK

Freighted at Reasonable Rates.

Attention given to the careful handling and prompt delivery of all consignments.

For information in regard to freight rates apply to F. B. WATKINS, Odessa, Del.

JEFFERSON B. FOARD,

Commission Merchant,

Grain, Fruit and Implements,

MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

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FIFTY of the most eligible building lots at Townsend. Prices from \$50 to \$100. Also, 40 pasture lots of one acre each, at from \$50 to \$100 each.

